

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1 and 3-21 are now pending in the application. Claims 1, 11 and 17 are amended herein. The amendments to claims 1, 11 and 17 should not necessitate a new search as the Examiner is fully cognizant of the purpose of the claims, to detect the potential for application spoofing to occur, based upon the preambles, the previously submitted remarks and the Examiner's statements in the Office Action mailed December 7, 2004. Specifically, the claims are clearly directed to mixed use of an avionics display and indicating the potential for application spoofing to occur to a user of the display. Accordingly, this subject matter should have been fully searched and a new search should not be required. Thus, entry of the amendments and a determination on the merits of the claims is requested. No new matter has been added. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein.

### **REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 1, 3-8 and 12-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over McElreath (U.S. Pat. No. 6,401,013) and Doll et al. (European Pat. No. 429,387). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 calls for "indicating to a user that application spoofing is possible by partitioning the display area so that at least a portion of the display area cannot display the information from the non-certified source." Similarly, claim 17 calls for "limiting space on the certified flight deck display . . . so that an entire display area cannot be used to display the information; and indicating that a potential for application spoofing

exists by displaying the information in the limited space on the certified flight deck display.”

In the Office Action, the Doll reference is relied upon for teaching partitioning of a display area so that at least a portion of the display area cannot display the information from the non-certified source. The Office Action then combines that with the McElreath reference and states that the motivation to make such a combination would be as a security measure to prevent a casual user from modifying or interfering with secure information (veracity of the information) and that this combination ensures that the use of non-certified sources of information will not corrupt any F.A.A. certified avionics equipment which is onboard the aircraft. It is respectfully submitted, however, that neither reference is concerned with application spoofing – much less the indicating of the possibility or potential for application spoofing to occur. Thus, there is no motivation present and one skilled in the art would not be motivated to combine the references as suggested to arrive at the present invention. Rather, the Doll reference is concerned about protecting the veracity or truthfulness of the data that is being displayed or printed by limiting who can access the secured areas of the document or display. Additionally, the McElreath reference is concerned with assuring that the use of the laptop PC will not corrupt any avionics equipment which is onboard and under FAA control. To this end, the McElreath reference states it is commonly employed in FAA-certified avionics systems to separate and isolate functions of varying levels of flight criticality. In other words, McElreath is concerned with protecting the avionics equipment. Claims 1 and 17, however, are not concerned with protecting the avionics equipment nor with the veracity of the data that is displayed from a non-certified source.

Rather, the claims are aimed at ensuring that non-certified sources of data presented directly to the flight crew cannot impersonate certified sources, thus confusing or misleading the crew (i.e., avoidance of application spoofing) by indicating that application spoofing is possibly or potentially occurring. The mere fact that the display is partitioned so that the non-certified source cannot be displayed over an entire area provides indication to the flight crew that the source of the data, even if external to the airplane, is uncertified so that it serves as notice to the flight crew that there is the possibility or potential for application spoofing to occur, rendering an attempt to use such a means to mislead the crew ineffective. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that because the claims are not concerned with the integrity or corruption of the avionics equipment nor the veracity of the data being displayed from the non-certified source, there is no motivation to combine these references as suggested in the Office Action. Claims 3-8 and 18-20 all depend from one of claims 1 and 17 and, therefore, for at least the reasons stated above with reference to claims 1 and 17 are also nonobvious and patentable over the prior art of record. Accordingly, withdrawal of the instant rejections is requested.

Referring now to claim 12, the claim calls for "establishing rules that dictate when the avionics display can display the information." (emphasis added) In rejecting claim 12, the Office Action relies upon the Doll reference as teaching the establishing of rules that dictate when the display can display information from the non-secure source (only when information receives a special authorization indication, can it be displayed in the secure outer display area). Furthermore, the Office Action also states that the Doll reference further teaches preventing the display of the information when the rules

dictate that the avionics display should not display the information so that application spoofing cannot occur (if information does not receive the special authorization indication, it is prevented from being displayed in the main outer display area). It is respectfully submitted, however, this is not what the Doll reference teaches.

Rather, the Doll reference teaches that any user can print to the UPA while only authorized users can control the display in the secure area and print outside of the UPA. See at least column 3, lines 29-33 and column 5, lines 1-3 of the Doll reference. It is respectfully submitted that the Examiner is misreading and misapplying what is actually taught and disclosed in the Doll reference. Specifically, the Doll reference uses the terms "special authorization indication" and "authorization indicia" to indicate who is an authorized user. That is, the authorization may be implied such as by issuing a DUA (Defined User Area) or expressed such as by the use of a password (authorization indicia/indication). See column 3, lines 29-34 of the Doll reference. The Doll reference is clearly concerned about defining who can print and where they can print in the display area. The Doll reference is not at all concerned about rules that govern when in the temporal sense the avionics display can display the information from the non-certified source as called for in claim 12. To attempt to impart a temporal rule to the teachings of Doll is a complete misapplication and fails to consider the teachings of the Doll reference as a whole. Accordingly, such interpretation is inappropriate and not allowed. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that with taking a fair reading of the Doll reference it is completely unconcerned with the rules that establish when a display can display information from a non-certified source. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the subject matter of claim 12 is nonobvious and patentable over the prior art of record.

Claims 13-16 all depend from claim 12 and, therefore, for at least the same reasons stated above with reference to claim 12 are also nonobvious and patentable over the prior art of record. Accordingly, withdrawal of the instant rejection is requested.

Claims 9-11 and 21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over McElreath and Doll et al., as applied to claims 1 and 17, and Oran et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,757,371). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 9-11 and 21 all depend from one of claims 1 and 17 and, therefore, for at least these same reasons as stated above with reference to claims 1 and 17 are also nonobvious and patentable over the prior art of record. Accordingly, withdrawal of the instant rejection is requested.

Furthermore, referring to claim 11, the claim calls for "displaying the visual indicator on a portion of the display area that is used to display the information; and superimposing the visual indicator in front of the information being displayed so that the visual indicator is always visible when displaying information regardless of the location within the display area in which the information is being displayed." It is respectfully submitted that the subject matter of claim 11 is not taught, suggested nor disclosed in the Oran et al. reference. Rather, the Oran et al. reference discloses and teaches a task bar that can be made to always be on top of the other displays (components). The task bar, however, is limited to being anchored at the edges of the video display. See at least column 7, lines 55-56 of the Oran et al. reference. Attaching the task bar at the edges will not allow the task bar to be displayed in the portion of the display area that is used to display the information regardless of the location within the display area in which the information is being displayed. Accordingly, for at least this additional reason

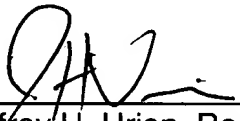
it is respectfully submitted that the subject matter of claim 11 is nonobvious and patentable over the prior art and withdrawal of the instant rejection is requested.

#### CONCLUSION

It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action, and as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (248) 641-1600.

Respectfully submitted,

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